

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, K.I.

Density characteristics of rocks in the southwestern part of the
Verkhoyansk-Kolyman folded region. Geol. i geofiz. no.9:105-112
'61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Yakutskiy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Yakutsk.
(Yakutia--Rocks--Density)

S/169/62/000/006/003/093
D228/D304

AUTHORS: Shaposhnikov, K. K. and Shaposhnikova, K. I.

TITLE: Some questions of the tectonic zoning of north-eastern Yakutiya according to geophysical data

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 6, 1962, 5, abstract 6A22 (Geologiya i geofizika, no. 3, 1961, 42-47)

TEXT: The results are stated for the geologic interpretation of the data of gravimetric and magnetic investigations along a route, laid off from the shore of the East Siberian Sea to the Okhotsk Sea. More accurate definitions are introduced into the existing tectonic schemes for the north-east of the USSR. Data are cited about the depth of the Precambrian basement and the Mohorovicic discontinuity. /-Abstracter's note: Complete translation.-/ ✓

Card 1/1

YUSHINA, G.I., kand.med.nauk; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, K.N.

Combined antibacterial and immunological treatment of bone tuberculosis. Sbor. trud. Uz. nauch.-issl. tub. inst. 3:17-24 '57.
(MIRA 14:5)

(BONES—¹TUBERCULOSIS)

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, K.N.

Secondary deforming changes in tuberculous spondylitis in adults.
Sbor. trud. Uz. nauch.-issl. tub. inst. 3:132-136 '57.

(MIRA 14:5)

(SPINE--TUBERCULOSIS)

STEPANKOVSKAYA, L.D. [Stepankivs'ka, L.D.], student biolog. fakul'teta;
SHAPOSHNIKOVA, L.A., nauchnyy rukovoditel', dots.

Chemical weed control in meadows and pastures. Pratsi Od.un.
Zbir.stud.rob. 149 no.5:201-203 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Weed control)

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, L.A.; SHPAKOVA, V.M.

Use of pollen in the metallurgical industry. Bot. zhur. 48
no.6:843-844 Je '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni I.I. Mechnikova.

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, L. A.

Agriculture

Conventional signs for a forest map of the U.S.S.R. pod rukovod. M.A. TSvetkova, i P.V. Vasil'eva. Moskva, AN SSSR, (Akad.Nauk SSSR. ~~Inst~~ Inst/ lesa). 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, S. A.

Dissertation: "Representation of Forests on Special Forest Maps." Cand Agr Sci, Forestry
Inst, Acad Sci USSR, 6 May 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow 29 Apr 54)

54: SUN 243, 19 Oct 1954

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Meadow Cultivation. L
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1958, No. 104534
 AUTHOR : Shaposhnikova, L. A., Gurskaya, Ye. A.
 INST. : Odessa University
 TITLE : Botanical Characteristic of Slope Pastures at the Kolkhoz
 named Lenin and Kolkhoz named Dimitrov (Odessa Oblast').
 ORIG. REF. : Nauchn. yezhegodnik. Odessa. un-t, 1958, Odessa. 1957,
 112-119
 ABSTRACT : No abstract.

Card. 1/1

6

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, Lyudmila Andreyevna; VASIL'YEV, P.V., professor, doktor
ekonomicheskikh nauk, otvetstvennyy redaktor; NAUMOV, A.V.,
redaktor izdatel'stva; PAVLOVSKIY, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Representing woods on maps] Izobrazhenie lesa na kartakh. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1957. 65 p. (MLRA 10:2)
(Maps--Symbols)

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, L.A. [Shaposhnykova, L.A.], dots.; GURSKAYA, Ye.A.
[Gurs'ka, Ye.A.]

Study of wild forage plants in the southern part of Odessa
Province. Pratsi Od. un. Ser.biol.nauk no.8(vol.147):111-114
'57. (MIRA 12:4)
(Odessa Province—Forage plants)

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, L.A., dots.; GURSKAYA, O.A. [Hurs'ka, O.A.], starshiy
prepodavatel'

Valuable forage plants in Odessa Province. Na dopom.sil'.
hosp.ta vyr. no.5:23-24 '58. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Kafedra sistematiki rasteniy Odesskogo gosuniversiteta.
(Odessa Province--Forage plants)

NIKOLAYEVSKIY, V.G. [Mikolaievs'kyi, V.H.], student biolog. fakul'teta;
SHAPOSHNIKOVA, L.A., nauchnyy rukovoditel', dots.

Halophytes of Biruchiy Island (Sea of Azov) and their role
in the life of the red deer. Pratsi Od.un. Zbir.stud.rob.
149 no.5:197-199 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Biruchiy Island--Halophytes) (Red deer)

KHASHIMOV, I.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, L.;

[On the history of the labor movement in India] K istorii
rabochego dvizheniia v Indii. Tashkent, Akad.nauk Uzbek-
skoi SSR, 1961. 287 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(India--Labor and laboring classes)

SHAPCHNIKOVA, Lyudmila Vasil'yevna; KOTOVSKIY, G.I., otv. red.;
LESNYKH, I.S., red.izd-va; MIKHLINA, L.T., tekhn. red.

[Through southern India] Po Iuzhnoi Indii. Moskva, Izd-vo
vostochnoi lit-ry, 1962. 247 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(India--Social conditions)

T

Country : USSR
Category: Human and Animal Physiology. Action of Physical
Factors. Ionizing Radiation.

Orig Pub: RZhDiol., N. 19, 1958, 89382

Author : Shaposhnikov, L.B.; Tsil'ko, T.V.
Inst : Kharkov Medical Institute
Title : On the Urinary Elimination of Radioactive Phosphorus
from the Organism.

Orig Pub: Tr. Khar'kovsk. med. in-ta, 1955, vyp. 35, 95-98

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

T-147

KHADZHAY, Ya.I.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, L.B.

Pharmacology of methylcellulose. Farm. toks. 24 no.3:342-346 My-Je
'61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Laboratoriya farmakologii (zav. - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik
Ya.I.Khadzhay) Khar'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-
farmatsevticheskogo instituta.
(CELLULOSE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, L.B.

Intracutaneous allergic tests in some forms of polyarthrits.
(MIRA 15:6)
Vrach. delo no.5:38-40 My '62.

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - prof. S.Ya. Shteynberg)
lechebnogo fakul'teta Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ARTHRITIS) (ALLERGY)

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, L.D.

① Frothing in mixtures of metal hydroxides and electrolyte sols. 1. Effect of electrolytes on the frothing of aluminum hydroxide sol. A. M. Shkollnik and L. D. Shaposhnikova. *Uchenye Zapiski Kharkov. Univ.* 47, *Prir. Nauch. Ser. Khim.* 1954, No. 37519. --The $Al(OH)_3$ sols studied had a concn. of 0.202 and 0.875 g./l. calcd. as Al_2O_3 . The frothing ability was judged by the height of the froth layer and by the time required for its complete destruction. Neither the electrolytes nor the $Al(OH)_3$ sols frothed by themselves, but their mixt. did. The relative frothing abilities of the tested electrolytes did not differ greatly, the max. difference being 9-fold. The stabilities differed widely, depending on the

nature of the cation and the anion, from 3 sec. to more than 20 days. Acetate, benzoate, and salicylate increased the mech. strength of the froth. Addn. of Na salts of these acids did not change the surface tension of the sols. Cd^{++} , Pb^{++} , and Cu^{++} , particularly when combined with org. acids, increased the stability of the froth materially; for acetates the following series was obtained in this respect: $Na < Mg < Cu < Co < Cd < Zn < Pb < Cu$, and for the chlorides $K < Na < Ba < Mg < Cu < Co$. The relation between froth formation and froth stability from the concn. of the electrolyte could be expressed by a curve having a max. This is attributed to coagulation of the $Al(OH)_3$ sol leading to the formation of spatial cellular structure that promotes frothing and in the presence of an excess of electrolyte forms compact particles. By use of talc particles sprinkled on the surface of the sol the effect of the electrolyte on the formation of a surface film at the air/sol boundary was studied. On 0.875-g./l. sol the film formed within 3 days. Addn. of mineral salt did not hasten its formation even at large concns.

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MET

at which coagulation took place. Rapid acceleration was observed when Cu, Pb, Zn, Co, or Cd acetates were added; e.g. addn. of 5 ml. H₂O and 5 ml. 0.4N Cu(OAc)₂ to 5 ml. of the sol induced film formation in 9 sec. The thickness of the film formed in the presence of Cu(OAc)₂ was measured by the interference colors and found to be 13 Å. It is suggested that thinner reticular films are formed instantaneously, and this is the cause of frothing. The stability of the film was detd. with the Smirnova and Rebinde app. (C.I. 41, 1625g) from the time (*t*) of the existence of a film 1 cm. long, the film being formed between Pt wires at const. rate of efflux of the soln. The time *t* varied from 1 sec. for a sol contg. KCl to 25 hrs. for a sol contg. Cu(OAc)₂. The values obtained agree qualitatively with the data on froth stability. The formation in Al(OH)₃ sol-electrolyte systems of a froth which is as stable as a froth induced by surface-active frothing agents is attributed to the formation of supermolecular spatial structures formed only on the addn. of coagulating electrolytes capable of forming complexes with stabilizing ions. At the boundary soln./air these structures form a 2-dimensional gel that stabilizes the froth.

M. Hoschi

Shaposhnikova, L. D.

foaming in mixtures of metal hydroxide sols and electrolytes. II. Effect of electrolytes on frothing of iron hydroxide sol. A. M. Shkrodin, L. D. Shaposhnikova, and S. G. Teletov, *Uchenye Zapiski Kazansk. Univ.* 50, *Trudy Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Khimii i Khim. Fakul'teta* 11, 33-7 (1954); *Russk. Zhur., Khim.* 1955, No. 7297; cf. *C.A.* 49, 14435h. The effect of electrolytes on foaming of $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ was studied by measuring the height of the foam and its duration. On addn. of NaCl , NaBr , NaI , NaNO_3 , NaNO_2 , and Na_2CO_3 , the foam lasted seconds. In the presence

of Na_2SO_4 , Na_2PO_4 , and NaClO_4 , the foam lasted tens of sec. Addn. of NaOBr or Na salicylate but no NaOAc caused the foam to last 10 days or more. The durability of the foam in the presence of some org. acids is attributed to the possibility of complex formation between the sol and the electrolyte. A study of the effect of cations showed that most effective in causing $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ to foam were Co , Pb , Zn , and particularly Cu . In the presence of Cu acetate the foam lasted more than 9 days. The height of the foam in the case of all the electrolytes varied between 1 and 5 cm. Gel-like films at the sol-air interface formed only in the presence of Cd , Pb , and Cu acetates, i.e. in the presence of electrolytes causing the formation of a durable foam and capable of forming complexes with the sol. M. Hosh

AUTHORS: Shkodin, A.M., Shaposhnikova, L.D. 69-58-2 -20/23

TITLE: The Adsorption of Ions of Similar Charge During the Coagulation of Sols by Electrolytes (Ob adsorbtsii odnoimennogo zaryazhennykh ionov pri koagulyatsii zolei elektrolitami)

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1958, Vol XX, Nr 2, pp 242-245 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The adsorption of electrolytes by the sols of Fe_2O_3 , Al_2O_3 , etc., has been studied in connection with investigations of the foaming capacity of iron hydroxide sols, etc. In the presence of the hydroxides of iron, aluminum, and chromium, the foam is very abundant and resistant. In this article, zinc acetate was used as a coagulating electrolyte. The sorption of the zinc was studied in the films forming at the sol-air interface. The radioactive zinc isotope Zn^{65} were used with a half-life of 250 days. These films were transferred on a glass plate. After application of 130 monolayers, the activity of the film was 176 impulses per min. The zinc content was calculated as amounting to 1.4 %, which is equal to 42 mg. eq. Zn per 100 g dry film. The sorption of zinc revealed by radiometric measurements was interpreted as the adsorption of the complex negative $\text{Zn}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{Zn}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_4^{2-}$ ions by micelles of the positive $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ sol.

Card 1/2

69-58-2 -20/23

The Adsorption of Ions of Similar Charge During the Coagulation of Sols
by Electrolytes

There are 15 references, 14 of which are Soviet, and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo (Khar'kov University imeni A.M. Gor'kiy)

SUBMITTED: March 1, 1957

1. Colloids--Coagulation 2. Ions--Adsorption 3. Zinc--Applications

Card 2/2

SEAFOSHEIKOVA, L. D., Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Research into foaming in mixtures of sols of metal hydroxides with electrolytes." Moscow, 1960. 20 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education USSR, Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State Univ im M. V. Lomonosov, Chemistry Faculty); 150 copies; free; (KL, 24-60, 12a)

KOLOMIYETS, O.S. [Kolomiets', O.S.], student biolog. fakul'teta;
SHAPOSHNIKOVA, L.N., nauchnyy rukovoditel', dots.

Vegetation of Kokchetav Province as related to the reclama-
tion of virgin lands in Kazakhstan. Pratsi Od.un. Zbir.stud.
rob. 149 no.5:205-207 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Kokchetav Province--Botany)

L 53718-65 EWT(m)/EWP(z)/T/EWP(b)/EWA(d)/EWP(w)/EWP(t) MJW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AR5013017

UR/0137/65/000/004/1046/1046
669.14.018.298

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 4I285

AUTHOR: Kuznetsov, L. I.; Petrakova, E. S.; Shaposhnikova, L. Ye.; Chernoray, L. S.

TITLE: A comparative study of the mechanical and engineering properties of 20Kh2N4A, 18Kh2N4VA and 15KhNG2VA steels

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Liteyn. proiz-vo i term. obrabotka. Omsk, 1964, 181-197

TOPIC TAGS: alloy steel, metal mechanical property

TRANSLATION: 15KhNG2VA steel is proposed as a substitute for 20KhN4A and 18KhN4VA steels which are used in machine building for making heavily loaded parts. This steel has a reduced nickel content and is at least as good mechanically as 18Kh2N4VA. The properties of 15KhNG2VA steel are: σ_b -- 115-120 kg/mm²; σ -- 95-100 kg/mm²; δ -- 12%; ψ -- 55%; α_k -- 10-11 kg/mm². 15KhNG2VA steel may be used in the case-hardened state, as well as in the tempered state since it has high hardenability. For higher contents of Cr (1.15-1.45%) and Mn (1.8-2.2%) this steel can be easily

Card 1/2

* [Source gives this as 18Kh2N4VA]

L 53718-65.

ACCESSION NR: AR5013017

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carburized, while the presence of Si (0.17-0.37%) and Ni (1.0-1.3%) decreases the ability of the steel to supersaturate its surface layers with carbides. The steel has a low limit of cold brittleness and is easily machined and pressed. L. Koblikova.

SUB CODE: MM

ENCL: 00

* Source gives this as 18Kh2N4VA

mb
Card 2/2

SISAKYAN, N.M.; BEZINGER, E.N.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, M.G.

Amino acid composition of *Chlorella pyreudoidosa*. Probl.kosm.
biol. 1:317-376 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(ALGAE AS FOOD) (ASTRONAUTS—NUTRITION) (AMINO ACIDS)

ШАПОСНИКОВА, М. Л.

✓ 1450. Radiometric titration of ^{65}Zn and ^{60}Co .
I. M. Korenman, V. R. Shevanova, E. A. Demina
and M. I. Shaposhnikova (N. I. Lobachevskii Gorki
State Univ., Gorki, 1958, 23 (10), 1143-
1149). Zinc is determined radiometrically by titra-
tion with $\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ or with ammonium mercuri-
thiocyanate on a micro-scale in the presence of ^{65}Zn .
In several centrifuge tubes similar vol. of the soln.
to be analysed, together with 1 ml of a soln. con-
taining 0.14 mg of ^{65}Zn , are acidified with dil.
 HCl (1 + 1) and diluted with water so that each
total vol. after addition of various amounts (0 to
1 ml) of $\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ soln. (1 ml \approx 1.00 mg of Zn) is
3 ml. The soln. are centrifuged and 0.2 ml of each
is placed on filter-paper. After the papers have
been dried, the radioactivities are determined and
the results are plotted against the vol. of titrant.
The end-point is read from the graph. Since the
curve is linear over most of its course the process can
be shortened by determining two activities only.

the first corresponding to the original soln. and the
second that of the liquid after addition of 30 to 70%
of the amount of titrant necessary, and extrapo-
lating the line joining the points to zero activity.
When Cu is also present the activity remains un-
changed during the addition of $\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ soln.
until the Cu is completely pptd. This fact enables
Cu and Zn to be separately determined. Am-
monium mercurithiocyanate can be used similarly
in place of $\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ in the presence of ^{65}Zn or
since Co is pptd. isomorphically with Zn, in the
presence of ^{60}Co . Alternatively, ^{203}Hg can be
introduced into the titrant soln. G. S. SMITH

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, M. I.

Radiometric titration of zinc and copper I. M. Korenman, F. R. Sheyanova, E. A. Demina, and M. I. Shaposhnikova (N. I. Lobachevskii State Univ., Gorki). Zavodskaya Lab. 32, 1143-9 (1956).—The application of radiometric titration was tested in the detn. of Zn and Cu with $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ and with $(NH_4)_2Hg(CNS)_2$. A small amt. of Zn^{65} was added to the Zn-salt soln., standard $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ was added, the soln. was centrifuged, and the activity of the filtrate was tested radiometrically. When Cu and Zn are both present, Cu is pptd. first with no changes in the soln. radioactivity, and the Zn is pptd. second, thus permitting the detn. of both without intermediate filtration of Cu. To det. Zn with $(NH_4)_2Hg(CNS)_2$, some Hg^{203} was added to the standard $(NH_4)_2Hg(CNS)_2$ soln., or some Zn^{65} was added to the Zn-salt soln. In the first case, the end point was reached when the filtrate first became radioactive; in the second case,

when radioactivity of the filtrate dropped to 0. A modification of the latter method consisted in adding Co^{60} to the soln. which coppts. with the $ZnFe(CN)_6$. The latter method extends the use of radiometric titrations to elements for which highly active isotopes are unobtainable or very expensive, but which are either copptd. with the radioactive isotope added or pptd. before the latter. W. M. Sternberg

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Chem

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L 63462-65 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5019149

UR/0362/65/001/007/0677/0687
551.553.12

AUTHOR: Konyakhina, A. A.; Shaposhnikova, M. I.; Gutman, L. N.

TITLE: Nonlinearity effects in the slope wind problem (numerical experiment)

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 1, no. 7, 1965, 677-687

TOPIC TAGS: slope wind mechanism, nonlinearity effect, slope wind calculation, slope wind

ABSTRACT: The paper investigates the role of nonlinear terms in the plane stationary slope wind problem on the basis of a numerical evaluation of the fundamental nonlinear system of equations. These equations are first transformed into a system of finite difference equations which are subsequently solved on an M-20 electronic computer by means of matrix and simple factorization coupled with the interaction approach. Flow patterns, characterizing various reliefs, are established on the basis of these calculations. Physical deductions concerning the role of nonlinear terms in slope wind mechanisms are also given. Orig. art. has: 30 formulas and 4 figures.

Card 1/2

L 63462-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019149

ASSOCIATION: Vychislitel'nyy tsentr, Sibirskoye otdeleniye Akademii nauk SSSR
(Computer Center, Siberian Section, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 18Nov64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 001

Card *2/2*

DEZIDER'YEV, G.P.; KUREMEV, V.Ya.; PUSHKINA, N.N.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, N.A.

Visual aids for studying chemistry in institutions of higher learning. Trudy KKHTI no.13:118-125 '48. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskoy institut im. S.M. Kirova, kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii.

(Chemistry--Study and teaching) (Audio-visual aids)

Formation of acetylene in the electrocracking of methane with an electrolytic electrode. G. S. Vordvishanskii and N. A. Shaposhnikova. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 27, 1269-74 (1954); with a modified arrangement of Pavlov's procedure (cf. *C.A.* 40, 36874). CH_4 (contg. 4% N) was cracked in an elec. arc formed by a Pt anode in the gas phase and a Pt cathode submerged below the surface of an aq. soln. of KCl (0.005-0.1N). As the reaction proceeded the vol. of the gas, confined over the surface of the electrolyte by a floating glass bell, increased at first rapidly and then slowly. In the first stage, the vol. coeff. β (the ratio of the vol. during the reaction over the initial vol.) increased to 2; the arc was luminous and the liquid surface was covered by a film of resinous matter. A thin, black C thread formed and grew from the anode toward the liquid surface; occasionally it became incandescent, disappeared, appeared again, and grew up to 10-15 mm. The product during this period was: C_2H_2 10.5, C_2H_4 1.92, CO 8.88, CO_2 0.60, H 61.55, CH, 15.08, N 2.46%. The 2nd stage of the process started with β increasing from 2 to 3.67 and was marked by a change in color from luminous to pale blue. The C thread disappeared and did not reform; the amt. of fatty resinous film on the liquid surface diminished. The rate of vol. increase decreased. At the end of the reaction, the products were: C_2H_2 0.00, C_2H_4 0.00, CO 19.89, CO_2 4.34, H 71.29, CH, 3.71, and N 0.77%. By reducing the current to 19 ma. and the time to 15 sec. (i.e. the end of the first period, $\beta = 2$) C_2H_2 was increased to 13%, the ratio of useful to total cracking to 81.8%, and the current expenditure was 22.9 kw. hr./cu. m. C_2H_2 formed. The advantages of this method compared with cracking in an electric arc (cf. Ermin, *et al.*, *C.A.* 41, 5401d) are the fact that the cathode is cooled by the water in the soln. and that the process is carried out at atm. pressure and without diln. with H.

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①

SHAPOSHNIKOV, N. A.

7
Methane cracking for acetylene production in a gaseous discharge with an electrolyte as electrode. G. S. Vozdvizhenskiy and N. A. Shaposhnikova. *Trudy Kazan. Khim.-Tekhnol. Inst. im. S. M. Kirova* 1954-55, No. 19-20, 31-8. — Cracking of natural gas, contg. 98% CH₄ and 4% N₂, by an elec. discharge with a 0.005 KCl soln. as electrode proceeds in 2 stages: in the first, CH₄ is cracked to C₂H₂ (12-13%); and in the second stage conversion with the water vapor occurs, and the final products are CO, CO₂, and H₂. The energy used to obtain 1 cu. m. C₂H₂ was 20-25 kw.-hrs., and the current was 10 ma. The resulting C₂H₂ was always mixed with about 1.2% C₂H₄. Alexis N. Pestov

454j-1

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Jm gmb 22

AL'BITSKAYA, O.N.; LIVENTSEVA, N.D.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, N.A.; YAMANOV, S.A.

Investigating the resistance of dielectrics to moisture and fungi
in a moist tropical climate. Trudy VNI no.62:217-239 '58.
(Dielectrics) (MIRA 11:11)

AL'BITSKAYA, O.N.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, N.A.

Effect of fungicides on the resistance to fungi of dielectrics.

Trudy VNI no.62:240-257 '58.

(MIRA 11:11)

(Dielectrics)

(Fungicides)

AL'BITSKAYA, O.L.N.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, N.A.

Effect of mold fungi on the corrosion of metals. Mikrobiologiya
29 no.5:725-730 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy Elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I.Lenina, Moskva.
(MOLDS (BOTANY)) (CORROSION AND ANTICORROSIVES)

AL'BITSKAYA, O.N., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SHAPOSHNIKOVA,
N.A., inzh.

Effect of mold fungi on the corrosion of metals. Vest.elektroprom.
33 no.12:28-31 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Metals—Corrosion) (Molds (~~Botany~~))

SHAFOSHNIKOVA, N. F.

"The Problem of the Development of the Hemato-Opthalmic Barrier," a report presented at the Scientific Conference Devoted to the Application of Radioactive Substances in Medicine, Odessa Medical Institute, December 1954, Arkhiv, Patol., No. 2, 1956

Abstract:

It was established with the aid of the method of tracer atoms that the permeability of the vessels and tissues of the eye to radiophosphorus is significantly lower in the fetuses of cats than in pregnant cats.

Shaposhnikova, N. I.

Effect of light irritant on hemato-ophthalmic barrier in postnatal period. N. F. Shaposhnikova (N. I. Pirogov Med. Inst., Odessa). *Fiziol. Zhur. S.S.S.R.*, 42, 504-7 (1956).—Expts. with cats showed that during the embryonic development the hemato-ophthalmic barrier against phosphates is much higher than it is in adult cats. Elimination of natural light stimuli retards the development of hemato-ophthalmic barrier. While the eye tissues vary in permeability of phosphates (traced with P^{32}), the differences are much more pronounced in adults than in kittens or embryos.

G. M. Kosolapoff

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, N. F. Doc Cand Med Sci -- (diss) " Experimental
data on ^{the} permeability of ~~the~~ eye ^{vessels} and tissues ^{under} ~~in~~ normal
conditions and ^{during} ~~under~~ trophic disorders." Odessa, 1957. 15 pp
20 cm. (Odessa State Medical Inst im N.I. Pirogov), 230 copies
(KL, 21-57, 107)

-124-

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, N.F.

Permeability of the hemato-encephalic barrier and sorption properties
of brain tissue in experimental thyrotoxicosis. Probl. endok.
i gorm. 6 no. 3:91-95 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(HYPERTHYROIDISM) (BRAIN)
(BLOOD VESSELS—PERMEABILITY)

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, N.F.

Thyroid gland function under conditions of blocking of the vegetative ganglia with gangliolytics. Vrach. delo no. 3:48-50 Mr '61.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. N.N. Trankvilitati)
Stalinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(THYROID GLAND) (AUTONOMIC DRUGS)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, AUTONOMIC)

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, N.G.

Negative conditioned food reflex in the honey bee *Apis mellifera*
[with summary in English]. Vest.LGU 13 no.21:102-109 '58.

(MIRA 11:12)

(Bees) (Conditioned response)

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, N.G.

Factors determining the formation of the mobilization signal
in honey bees (*Apis mellifera carnica*) [with summary in English].

Ent. oboz. 37 no. 3:546-556 '58.

(MIRA 11:10)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Bees)

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, N.G.

Comparative role of two ways of food scent transfer into the hive
(on the body and in the crop) in the recruiting activity of the honey
bee. Ent. oboz. 38 no.3:523-528 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Bees)

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, N. G.

Dissertation defended at the Zoological Institute for the academic degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences:

"Several Aspects of the Mobilizational Activity of Honeybees (*Apis mellifera carnica* poln.)."

Vestnik Akad Nauk No. 4, 1963, pp. 119-145

Structure formation in barium sulfate suspensions. A. V. Nefman, L. I. Garmashova, and N. V. Shaposhnikova (Eng.-Construction, Inst., Voronezh). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S. S. R.* 108, 287-9 (1956). — The stabilizing action of alc. on $BaSO_4$ suspensions was studied kinetically. The results indicated a solvation of $BaSO_4$ in alc-water soln., and the solvation is accompanied by a contraction, so that the total expansion in $BaSO_4$ formation is less than in water solns. During a subsequent desolvation process, the solvated particles originally formed become unstable, coagulate, and ppt. An increase in the alc. concn. slows down the desolvation process. W. M. Sternberg

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, N.Ye., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; ZABOLATSKAYA, L.P.,
kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, metodist; TROITSKIY, D.I., redaktor;
KONSTANTINOV, G.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Mud baths for the treatment of gynecological patients] Griazeleche-
nie pri ginekologicheskikh zabolevaniakh. Moskva, 1953. 7 p.
[Microfilm] (MLRA 9:8)
(BATHS, MOOR AND MUD) (GYNECOLOGY)

RUDERMAN, A.I. (Moskva, Mozhayskoye shosse, d.47/51, kv. 82),
SHAPOSHNIKOVA, N.Ye. (Moskva, 2-y Obyedenskiy per., d.13, kv.13)
KARIBOV, Yu.I. (Moskva, Solyanka, d.7)

Method of rotational roentgenotherapy of neglected types of cancer
of the female sexual organs [with summary in English]. Vop.onk.
4 no.4:469-475 '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz rentgenoterapevticheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. L.D. Podlyashuk)
Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
rentgenologii i radiologii (dir. - dots. I.G. Lagunova).

(GENITALIA, FEMALE, neoplasms
radiother., rotation method, in far-advanced cancer
(Rus))

(RADIOTHERAPY, in various dis.
cancer of female genitalia, rotation method in far-
advanced cancer (Rus))

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, N.Ye., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Multifield X-ray therapy in cancer of the cervix uteri. Trudy
TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. i rad. 10:245-246 '59.

(MIRA 12:9)

(UTERUS--CANCER) (X RAYS--THERAPEUTIC USE)

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, O.A., st. nauchnyy sotr.; USHAKOVA, A.V., st. nauchnyy sotr.; DERGACHEVA, A.G., st. nauchnyy sotr.; VANCHIKOV, A.N., prof.; PLETIKOVA, K.N.; IVANOVA, L.G.; LABUZOVA, Z.I.; DERYUZHIN, V.G., red.; NOSKOVA, P.F., red.; POTAPOVA, N.L., tekhn. red.

[Processing of lavsan in a blend with cotton and viscose fibers] Pererabotka lavsana v smesi s khlopkom i viskoznym voloknom. Moskva, 1962. 55 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut nauchno-tekhnicheskoy informatsii legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Spinning) (Synthetic fabrics)

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, O.V.; DUDNIK, V.F.

Processing paraffinic fuel oils in an atmospheric distillation unit. Neftianik 2 no.5:13-14 My '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Nachal'nik ustanovki No. 9 Groznenskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni neftepererabatyvayushchego zavoda. (for Shaposhnikova) 2. Nachal'nik tsekha No. 2 Groznenskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni neftepererabatyvayushchego zavoda. (for Dudnik).

(Petroleum--Refining)

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, O. G.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Historical Sciences in the
Institute of Archeology

"Pit Culture Settlements Along the Lower Dnieper Region."

Vestnik Akad. Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp 119-145

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, R. P.; YAKHININA, N. A.; SHATROV, I. I.; YEZHOVA, G. G.;
MORDVINOVA, N. B.

"Epidemiological characteristics of dysentery in a rural
locality."

Report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists,
Epidemiologists and Infectionists. 1959

Shaposhnikova, R.P.

17(2,6)

SON/16-60-3-32/37

AUTHORS: Yashina, N.A., Shalova, I.I., Morozova, N.B., Kuznetsova, N.B.,
Shaposhnikova, R.P., Zhurav, E.A., Kiseleva, K.N., Perova, L.V.,
Galanchina, E.G., Jinay, A.Ya., Sherstnevskaya, Ye.Z., Shkad, A.T.,
Golubeva, T.V.

TITLE: The Biological Properties of *Shigella Dysenteriae*, Isolated From
Different Clinical Forms of Dysentery. Author's Summary.

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1960, Nr 3,
pp 128 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors made a study of various strains of *Shig. dysenteriae*
isolated from patients with different clinical forms of dysentery, ✓
checking the strain's ability to cause experimental keratocon-
junctivitis in guinea pigs, its virulence for mice and its sensitivity
to antibiotics. No essential differences were found between the strains,
which bears out the great part played by the state of the macroorganism
in determining the nature of the clinical course in dysentery.

CARD 1/2

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR
(Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Gamaleya of the
AMN USSR); Moskovskaya gorodskaya i rayonnaya sanitarno-
epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya (Moscow City and District Sanitary
and Epidemiological Station).

SUBMITTED: December 24, 1958

Card 2/2

KLYACHKO, N.S.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, R.P.

Further study of the epidemiological effectiveness of vaccinations with a live antiparotitis vaccine. Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrob. biol. 1983-102 '59. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz sektora obshchey epidemiologii (rukovoditel' - I.M. Ansheles) i iz virusologicheskoy laboratorii (rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Smorodintsev) Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni Pastera.

(MUMPS--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, R.P.; PESTRIKOVA, M.M.; SERGEYEVA, L.A.

Materials for the study of immunization of children against mumps with a live attenuated vaccine after the virus has been brought into children's homes. Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrobiol. 22:74-85 '61. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz sektora obshchey epidejiologii (zav. - I.M. Ansheles [deceased]) i kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Pestrikova, Sergeyeva). 2. Leningradskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera (for Shaposhnikova).

(MUMPS—PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

KLYACHKO, N.S.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, E.P.; MARTYSHEVA, L.N.; TEBEYKOVA, I.Ya.;
LAGONSKAYA, G.V.; PASHINA, I.I.

Results of mass immunization against mumps. Vop. virus. 13
no.2:209-213 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii i
mikrobiologii imeni Pastera, Pskovskaya oblastnaya i gorodskaya
sanitarno-epidemiologicheskayastantsiya i Pskovskaya detskaya poli-
klinika.

POGOSOV, Yu.L.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, S.T.; USMANOV, Kh.U.; AVHOLLEHAYEV B.I.

Production of carboxymethylcellulose from delinting cotton seeds.
Khim. i fiz.-khim. prirod. i sint. polim. no.1:94-98 '68
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN UzSSR (for Usmanov).

POGOSOV, Yu.L.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, S.T.

Obtaining cellulose from cottonseed linters. Bum. prom. 37
no.7:12-14 J1'62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut khimii polimerov AN Uzbekskoy SSR.

POGOSOV, Yu.L.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, S.T.

Use of gaseous hydrogen chloride for lint destruction.
Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 16 no.6:18-19 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut khimii polimerov AN UzSSR.

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, S.T.; IOANNIDIS, O.K.; AYKHODZHAYEV, B.I.; POGOSOV, Yu.L.

Mercuration of cellulose cinnamates and oleates. Vysokom.soed. 7
no.7:1129-1133 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii i tekhnologii i
khlopkovoy tsellyulozy i furanovykh proizvodnykh.

L 00746-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5020963

UR/0190/65/007/008/1314/1318

AUTHOR: Shaposhnikova, S. T. ; Pogosov, Yu. L. ; Aykhodzhayev, B. I.

TITLE: Synthesis and properties of cellulose furoates

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 8, 1965, 1314-1318

TOPIC TAGS: cellulose plastic, synthesis, solid physical property, solid mechanical property, esterification

ABSTRACT: The kinetics of the synthesis of cellulose furoates and some of the product properties were studied. Optimum esterification of cellulose with α -furancarboxylic acid chloroanhydride was obtained in reaction media of pyridine + benzene (6 hours reaction) and in pyridine + dioxane (4 hours). Other HCl absorbent + solvent media (pyridine or dimethylaniline + DMF, ethyl acetate, nitrobenzene; dimethylaniline + dioxane or benzene) resulted in colored reaction products. The degree of esterification depended on the molar ratio of the reagents. All the cellulose pyromucate samples, regardless of extent of esterification, were

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L 00746-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020963

insoluble in organic solvents but swelled in them. Cellulose furoates lose their strength at elevated temperatures, breaking down completely at 220C. Cotton fabrics whose fibers were subjected to partial esterification were resistant to putrefaction and to light and atmospheric action. Orig. art. has: 6 tables and 1 equation

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii i tekhnologii khlopkovoy tsellyulozy (Scientific Research Institute of Cotton Cellulose Chemistry and Technology) 44, 55

SUBMITTED: 20Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, GC

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

L 45157-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM
ACC NR: AP6023235 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0342/66/000/004/0022/0023 24
B
AUTHOR: Shaposhnikova, S. T. (Research associate); Pogosov, Yu. L. (Research associate, Candidate of chemical sciences); Aykhodzhayev, B. I. (Research associate, Candidate of chemical sciences)
ORG: Scientific Research Institute of Chemistry and Technology of Cotton Pulp (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii i tekhnologii Khlopkovoy tsellyulozy)
TITLE: Production of antiblastic mercurized bast fabrics
SOURCE: Tekstil'naya promyshlennost', no. 4, 1966, 22-23
TOPIC TAGS: textile, germicide, mercurized fabric, antiblastic fabric
ABSTRACT: The author presents the results of experiments involving three types of bast fabrics with various amounts of lignin, e. g., hemp, industrial grade linen canvas and Kolonenka semi-bleached linen. The fabrics were treated with an aqueous solution of mercury acetate in order to make them antiblastic. The dependence of the degree of mercurization on the molar ratio of reaction components, the type of solvent, the temperature, and the duration of the reaction were studied in order to
Card 1/2 UDC: 677.064.11.862.53

L 45157-66

ACC NR: AP6023235

find the best conditions for the treatment. It was found that the highest degree of mercurization occurred at a 1:3 ratio of reaction components in a water solvent. Experiments made in methanol and ethanol produced poorer mercurization. The highest degree of mercurization was reached in a 6-hr reaction period, varying between 82 and 88% for all samples of bast fabrics involved, as shown in the table presented in the original article. Biological tests showed that the above simple single-stage process can be used to produce antiblastic pulp materials. The bond strength of mercury with lignin was studied at high temperatures, and it was found that heating to 100C for four hr does not cause the mercury to separate. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [GC]

SUB CODE: 11, 07/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card

2/2 *2011* ✓

NIKITIN, A., inzh.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, T., inzh.

Car-conveyer unit for making large brick blocks. Stroi. mat.
2 no.10:33-34 0 '56. (MIRA 12:3)
(Building blocks) (Conveying machinery)

L 11286-63

EWP(j)/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD--Pc-4--RM/MAY

ACCESSION NR: AP3001167

S/0190/63/005/006/0921/0924

AUTHOR: Kargin, V. A.; Sogolova, T. I.; Shaposhnikova, T. K.

62
61

TITLE: Effect of fillers with particles of irregular shape on the properties of polymers. II.

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 6, 1963, 921-924

TOPIC TAGS: reinforcement, filler, polyvinyl alcohol, glycerin, V_2O_5 sol, sol lifetime, filler particle shape, asymmetrical secondary structure

ABSTRACT: The reinforcement of polymers with fillers composed of particles of irregular shape and a thickness commensurate with bundles of the polymer molecules has been studied. Experiments were conducted with films prepared from polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), plasticized with glycerin, and an aqueous dispersion of V_2O_5 .

Freshly prepared V_2O_5 sols are amorphous, with particles of irregular shape. The sols become crystalline after a time, and needlelike particles 10 to 20 Å thick, with length increasing with time, are formed. Their length can be controlled by changing the lifetime of the sol. The growth of the particles practically ceases in the viscous polymer medium. Experiments conducted with PVA plasticized with 28% glycerin (tensile strength, 200 kg/cm²) showed that the strength of the

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L 11286-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001167

specimens increases by about 50 to 100% with an increase in sol concentration of up to 10% and, to a certain extent, with an increase in the particle length. A highly reinforcing effect is produced only by particles of irregular shape; the effect of crystalline V_2O_5 is very slight. It was shown by analysis of PVA plasticized with 45 to 50% glycerin (tensile strength, 90 kg/cm²) that the reinforcing effect of the filler is higher in polymers with a lower strength. Microscopic studies revealed that after 72 hr pure V_2O_5 sols develop asymmetrical secondary structures similar to those of polymers and that these structures remain in the presence of PVA. The increase in the reinforcing effect of V_2O_5 sols with an increase in sol lifetime can be ascribed not only to the presence of irregular particles, but also, to a certain extent, to their aggregation into asymmetrical secondary formations. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physicochemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 26Dec61

DATE ACQ: 01Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO. OF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

1s/10/
Card 2/2

L 11286-63

EWP(j)/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD--Pc-4--RM/MAY

ACCESSION NR: AP3001167

S/0190/63/005/006/0921/0924

AUTHOR: Kargin, V. A.; Sogolova, T. I.; Shaposhnikova, T. K. 62
61

TITLE: Effect of fillers with particles of irregular shape on the properties of polymers. II.

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 6, 1963, 921-924

TOPIC TAGS: reinforcement, filler, polyvinyl alcohol, glycerin, V_2O_5 sol, sol lifetime, filler particle shape, asymmetrical secondary structure

ABSTRACT: The reinforcement of polymers with fillers composed of particles of irregular shape and a thickness commensurate with bundles of the polymer molecules has been studied. Experiments were conducted with films prepared from polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), plasticized with glycerin, and an aqueous dispersion of V_2O_5 . Freshly prepared V_2O_5 sols are amorphous, with particles of irregular shape. The sols become crystalline after a time, and needlelike particles 10 to 20 Å thick, with length increasing with time, are formed. Their length can be controlled by changing the lifetime of the sol. The growth of the particles practically ceases in the viscous polymer medium. Experiments conducted with PVA plasticized with 28% glycerin (tensile strength, 200 kg/cm²) showed that the strength of the

Card 1/2

L 11286-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001167

specimens increases by about 50 to 100% with an increase in sol concentration of up to 10% and, to a certain extent, with an increase in the particle length. A highly reinforcing effect is produced only by particles of irregular shape; the effect of crystalline V_2O_5 is very slight. It was shown by analysis of PVA plasticized with 45 to 50% glycerin (tensile strength, 90 kg/cm²) that the reinforcing effect of the filler is higher in polymers with a lower strength. Microscopic studies revealed that after 72 hr pure V_2O_5 sols develop asymmetrical secondary structures similar to those of polymers and that these structures remain in the presence of PVA. The increase in the reinforcing effect of V_2O_5 sols with an increase in sol lifetime can be ascribed not only to the presence of irregular particles, but also, to a certain extent, to their aggregation into asymmetrical secondary formations. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physicochemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 26Dec61

DATE ACQ: 01Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO. OF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Is/10
Card 2/2

L 27626-65 EWT(m)/EPA(s)-2/EPF(c)/T/EWP(j)/EPR/EWA(c) Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10 RPL
 ACCESSION NR: AP5005590 WW/RM S/0190/65/007/002/0229/0231

AUTHOR: Kargin, V. A.; Sogolova, T. I.; Shaposhnikova, T. K.

TITLE: Use of artificial crystallization nuclei for producing anisodiametric morphological forms in crystallizing polymers

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 2, 1965, 229-231

TOPIC TAGS: crystallizing polymer, polyurethan, artificial seeding, anisodiametric particle, morphological form, polymer strength

ABSTRACT: It has been shown that artificial seeding of crystallizing polymers with acicular particles of high-melting organic compounds makes it possible to produce anisodiametric morphological forms and increase the strength of polymers. The experiments were conducted with polypropylene (PP) solutions and melts. Introduction of hexachlorobenzene (HCB) into xylene solutions of PP followed by evaporation of the solvent and sublimation of HCB at 140C yielded PP films which contained anisodiametric structures (bands of spherulites). However, sublimation of the seeds loosened the structure of PP and adversely affected the strength of the films. Incorporation of 0.5—3.0% alizarin into xylene solutions of PP followed by evapora-

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L 27626-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005590

tion of the solvent at 140C and melting of the deposited films at 210C, or direct incorporation of alizarin into PP melts at 210C followed by a slow cooling of the melt to 20C, also yielded PP films which contained bands of spherulites. Study of the stress-strain curves of films prepared from melts showed that alizarin increases PP strength by about 50%. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [B0]

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physicochemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 01Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 0C, 0G

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3190

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4040481

S/0190/64/006/006/1022/1027

AUTHOR: Kargin, V. A.; Sogolova, T. I.; Shaposhnikova, T. K.

TITLE: Structure formation in and mechanical properties of chloroprene rubber

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soedineniya, v. 6, no. 6, 1964, 1022-1027

TOPIC TAGS: crystallizing polymer, polychloroprene rubber, Nairit A, polychloroprene film, structure formation

ABSTRACT: Structure formation in crystallizing elastomers as exemplified by Nairit-A (polychloroprene rubber) films about 200 μ thick has been studied to establish the relationship between mechanical properties and the supramolecular structure of the elastomers. The films were prepared by evaporation from various solvents and the process of structure formation in individual specimens under various conditions was observed with the MIM-8 microscope. It was shown that dendrite structures, cruciform crystals, and crystals with

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4040481

regular faces are formed at the film surfaces. The growth of these supramolecular formations ceases after about 150 hr of crystallization. Simultaneously, a fine spherulite structure is formed in much of the body of the film; this process stops after approximately 220 hr. A considerable strengthening of films observed after termination of the growth of the larger supermolecular structures was ascribed to spherulitization of the films. It was also shown that in the case of Nairit-A spherulitization of a crystallizing rubber and the presence of larger supramolecular structures does not cause a loss of the elastic properties and does not hinder development of significant reversible deformations in these elastomers. It is concluded that the elasticity of crystallizing elastomers is due not only to the elasticity of individual macromolecules, chain bundles, ribbons, and fibrils but also to the elasticity of more complex supramolecular formations — spherulites, dendrites, and even crystals with regular faces. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L. Ya. Karpov
(Physicochemical Institute)

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4040957

S/0020/64/156/005/1156/1158

AUTHOR: Kargin, V. A. (Academician); Sogolova, T. I.; Shaposhnikova, T. K.

TITLE: Control of the supramolecular structure of polymers by artificial seeding

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 156, no. 5, 1156-1158

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, crystallizing polymer, polymer supramolecular structure, polypropylene, artificial seeding, isotactic polystyrene, indigo, polymer supramolecular structure control, polymer mechanical property control

ABSTRACT: The possibility of controlling the supramolecular structure of polymers by artificial seeding has been studied for a number of, crystallizing polymers. Experiments conducted with polypropylene containing 1% finely divided isotactic polystyrene or indigo as seed showed that the desired supramolecular structures can be obtained by seeding polymer melts. The melting point of the seeds must be lower

Cord 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4040957

than that of the polymer, they must not react with or dissolve in the polymer, and they must have the desired supramolecular structure. Thus, the supramolecular structure of polymers can be controlled by artificial seeding. In turn, the mechanical properties of polymers depend on their supramolecular structure so that control of this structure makes it possible to produce materials with different mechanical properties from a given polymer. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-chemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 22Feb64

ATD PRESS: 3050

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

KARLIN, V.A.; SOGOLOVA, T.I.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, T.K.

Use of artificial crystallization nuclei to obtain anisodiametric
supermolecular formations in crystallizing polymers. Vysokom. soed.
7 no.2:229-231 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpcva, Moskva.

L 36229-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM S/0190/65/007/003/0385/0388 26
 ACCESSION NR: AP5008360 24
 15B

AUTHOR: Kargin, V. A.; Sogolova, T. I.; Shaposhnikova, T. K.

TITLE: Nucleation mechanism of the action of solid particles in crystallizing polymers ¶

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 3, 1965, 385-388

TOPIC TAGS: seeding, morphological form, supramolecular structure, heterogeneous nucleus, polymer

ABSTRACT: Seeding polymers with heterogeneous crystallization nuclei (inert solid compounds whose melting point is above that of the polymer) is an effective method of controlling the morphological forms (supramolecular structures) of polymers. Study of the nucleation mechanism showed that seeding causes stresses in the polymer-nucleus boundary layer. These stresses can be observed in a polariscope as a luminous contour. Stresses result in the formation of microscopic oriented polymer sections at the polymer-nucleus boundary. These sections favor crystallization and formation of supramolecular structures as the melt cools. The results of an investigation of the nucleation mechanism with a number of polymers and different seeds are described in this paper. It was shown that the magnitude of

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ACCESSION NR: AP5008360

stresses caused by artificial crystallization of nuclei depends on their size, on the nature of the polymer and nucleus, and on the nature of their interaction. The authors think that it is possible to seed with nuclei which react chemically with the polymer. The microscopic ordering of polymer sections caused by stresses is unstable; supramolecular structures formed on the nuclei were shown to break down irreversibly at temperatures above the melting point of the polymer when the nuclei were removed (e.g., by sublimation for the case of polypropylene seeded with hexachlorobenzene). Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [B0]

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpov (Physicochemical Institute)

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Card 2/2 50

Shapovalova, T. I.

Shapovalova, T. I.

"The Content of Carotene and Vitamin C in the Fodder and Milk of Cows on Certain
Farms in the USSR." In: Higher Education USSR. Soviet Veterinary Inst.
1955, 19. (Literature in the Journal of Carotene in Biological Science).

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1. LAKOV, B.; LESHKEVICH, L.G.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, V.I.

Effect of oxygen inspiration on biochemical processes during
muscular activity [with summary in English]. Ukr.biokhim. zhur.
1957.3:292-302 '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Sektor fiziologii i biokhimii Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta fizicheskoy kul'tury.
(OXYGEN--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY)

ZIL'BERGOL'TS, M.L.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, V.N.

X-ray therapy in "calcaneal spurs". Vest. rent. i rad. 37 no.2:71
Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz rentgenovskogo otdeleniya (nachal'nik F.S.Murogin, konsul'tant -
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N.I. Kuznetsov) Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.
(FOOT---DISEASES)

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, V.N.; NOVIKOVA, G.A.; ISAYEVA, V.S.

Development of *Proteus vulgaris* on synthetic media. Vest. Mosk.
un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 20 no.6:29-32 N-D '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
Submitted December 17, 1964.

MURAV'YEV, N.V.; KHESTANOVA, L.I.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, V.V.

Method for analyzing accidents in rural areas. Zdrav. Ros. Feder.
4 no.12:11-14 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz Respublikanskoy bol'nitsy Severo-Osetinskoy ASSR (glavnyy
vrach.S.S.Khanayev).
(KIROV DISTRICT (OSSETIA)—ACCIDENTS)

SHAP/OSHNIKOVA, YE. F.

Astronomy

"Spectroheliographic Observations," Izvestiya Krymskoy Astrofizicheskoy
Observatorii, 3, 1948

Report No. ~~W~~19569, BR 52059020

SEVERIYY, A.B., doktor fiz.-matem.nauk; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, Ye.F.

Investigating the development of chromospheric flares on the
sun. Izv.Krym.astrofiz.obser. 12:3-32 '54. (MIRA 13:4)
(Sun)

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, Ye. F.

AID - P-228

Subject : USSR/Astronomy
 Card : 1/1
 Authors : Severnyy, A. B. and Shaposhnikova, Ye. F.
 Title : On the Development of Flares in the Sun's Chromosphere
 Periodical : Astron. zhur., v. 31, 2, 124-130, Mr - Ap 1954
 Abstract : All chromosphere flares can be grouped in two classes:
 1) flares in which the matter is observed to be in motion
 in the form of streams or ejections, and 2) "static"
 flares without such motion, and the development of which
 is followed by uniform expansion and contraction. It is
 found that all the flares expand after ignition and con-
 tract when going out, and that the maximum flare bright-
 ness depends on the velocity of expansion of the flare.
 A correlation of the life period of a flare with its
 area has been ascertained. A possible physical mechanism
 explaining these regularities is suggested. Three sets
 of photoplates, five graphs and a table. 10 references,
 1 after 1948, of which 7 are Russian.
 Institution : Crimean Astrophysical Observatory of the Academy of
 Sciences, USSR.
 Submitted : December 1, 1953

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, Ye. F., OGIR', M.B.

Development of chromospheric flares according to observations in
1957 [with summary in English]. Izv.krym.astrofiz, obser. 21:112-
130, 1957 (MIRA 13:6)
(Sun)

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, Ye. F., OGIR, M. B.

"The Development of Chromospheric Flares According to Observations Made in 1957."
Izv. Krym. Astrofiz. Observ, v 21, 1959.

The H_{α} -light-curves and area of flares of importance ≥ 2 , observed with the coronagraph from June 1 to December 31, 1957.

"A Very High Eruptive Prominence."
Izv. Krym. Astrofiz. Obser, v 22, 1959.

The eruptive prominence on May 19, 1956 is examined. The diagram time, up to a height of 834.10^3 km is given. The movements of separate knots of the prominence are examined.

"The Photometry of Solar Flares."
Izv. Krym. Astrofiz. Obser, v 23, 1960.

Photometric curves of H_{α} -intensities and areas of flares of importance ≥ 2 (4 flares in 1957 and 10 in 1958) and the results of comparison of photometric curves, obtained from the measurements of films taken with the coronagraph KG-1 and with chromospheric telescopes AFR-2 (Simeis) are given. The role of secondary maxima of pass-band and some effects leading to the displacements of the pass-band were investigated.

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A001/A001

3.1200

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya. 1960, No. 11,
p. 60, # 11344

AUTHORS: Shaposhnikova, Ye.F., Ogir', M.B.

TITLE: Development of Chromospheric Flares According to Observations in
1957

PERIODICAL: Izv. Krymsk. astrofiz. observ., 1959, Vol. 21, pp. 112-130 (Engl.
summary)

TEXT: Observations of flares were carried out by means of a Lyot coronograph in rays of H α -line. The pass-band width of the interference-polarization filter was 0.5Å. The speed of filming amounted in most cases to 4 frames per min, sometimes 8 or 2 frames per min. A stepped attenuator was imprinted for the standardization of films. In case of a clear weather the attenuator was imprinted once a day, if a flare of intensity ≥ 2 occurred, it was imprinted additionally at once after the end of the flare. The data of processing of all flares of intensities ≥ 2 are presented, which were observed from 1 June to the end of 1957.

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Development of Chromospheric Flares According to Observations in 1957

The photometric examination of flare intensities was performed by means of a MF-2 (MF-2) microphotometer. Flares are described which showed any peculiarities. Photographs of flares and curves of their development with respect to intensity and area are presented.

M.A. Klyakotko

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, Ye.F.

A high eruptive prominence. Izv.Krym.astrofiz.obser. 22:84-90
'60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Sun--Prominences)

S/035/61/000/004/044/058
A001/A101

3,1540

AUTHORS:

Abramenko, S. I.; Dubov, E. Ye.; Ogir', M. B.; Steshenko, N. Ye.;
Shaposhnikova, Ye. F., and Tsap, T. T.

TITLE:

Photometry of solar flares

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 4, 1961, 62-63,
abstract 4A476 ("Izv. Krymsk. astrofiz. observ.", 1960, v. 23,
341-361, Engl. summary)

TEXT:

The authors present photometric curves of $H\alpha$ intensity and areas of flares of mark ≥ 2 (4 flares in 1957 and 10 flares in 1958), results of comparing photometric curves obtained by measuring moving pictures taken by means of a KГ-1 (KG-1) coronagraph (Crimean Astrophysical Observatory, AS USSR, Partizanskoye) and photospheric-chromospheric telescopes AФР-2 (AFR-2) (Crimean Astrophysical Observatory, Simeiz) and AFR-2 (Main Astronomical Observatory, AS UkrSSR, Kiyev). The authors investigated the role of side pass maxima of filters and various effects leading to a shift in the filter-pass band. There are 5 references.

Author's summary

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

22388

S/035/61/000/005/021/042
A001/A101

24.6750
3,1540

AUTHORS: Severnyy, A.B., Shaposhnikova, Ye.F.

TITLE: Dynamics of limb flares on the Sun and pinch-effect

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 5, 1961, 54, abstract 5A356 ("Izv. Krymsk. astrofiz. observ.", 1960, v. 24, 235 - 257, Engl. summary)

TEXT: Of 180 H α pictures of limb flares 25 were selected and 14 of them were subjected to a detailed quantitative investigation. It has been discovered that most flares over the disk edge have the appearance of a bright hill (often with a conical top) the front side of which rapidly extends and then contracts. These extensions and contractions are non-uniform (their speed varies from 50 to 600 km/sec); sometimes they have the nature of pulsation. Corresponding accelerations of motion of the front side are very high ($5 \times 10^4 - 10^6$ cm/sec²). There is an analogy with reverse ejections, although extension of a flare proceeds considerably faster (on an average 3 min). Altitudes attained by the front side are no more than 50,000 km, and the brightness is the same as in flares on the disk. Extending and contracting of a protrusion proceeds practically synchronously with

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Dynamics of limb flares on the Sun and pinch-effect

the change in the area of the flare bright region. Cumulativeness of protrusions is especially characteristic (formation of a conical top or tips), which excludes the possibility of interpreting the flare as a plain non-cumulative explosion and its subsequent contraction. It is also shown that the growth of the front separation from the initial flare nucleus proceeds with time faster than at nuclear explosions. Simple calculations show that liberation of thermal energy during flares must amount to $\sim 10^3$ erg/cm³ sec in order to assure observed accelerations on account of expansion. If this energy arises at the expense of a magnetic field, then it is sufficient to destroy a field of ~ 100 gauss (e.g. at pinch-effect) to cover these energy losses. Cumulativeness of explosion-like protrusions in flares and, possibly, motion along the channels can be generally explained by geometry of crossed magnetic fields surrounding the flare which arises in the neutral point of such a field as a result of pinch-effect. The high-temperature plasma of the flare is in these cases in magnetic traps. The plasma tends to get out of the trap or to expand in directions of least resistance from the surrounding field. Fields of about 100 gauss are sufficient lest the flare should pass across the field. Current arising in a neutral region at pinch-effect is subjected to electrodynamical acceleration which can attain the observed values at surrounding fields of ~ 100 gauss only. There are 14 references.

Authors' summary

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]
Card 2/2

SHAPOSHNIKOVA, YE. F. (CONT.)

"The Dynamic of Limb-Flares and Pinch-Effect."

Izv. Krym. Astrofiz. Obser, v 25 (~~in press~~). 1961

The H_{α} -films of 14 limb-flares are measured. It was found that in most of the cases limb-flares appear in the form of brilliant hill with conical top, which undergoes to dilatations and contractions.

The pulsations sometimes were observed. The velocities of dilatations are up to 450 $\frac{km}{sec}$ and accelerations reach $10^5-10^6 \frac{cm}{sec^2}$.

The formation of cone like top of flare is explained by the geometry of crossed magnetic fields (cusped field geometry) surrounding a flare which appears in neutral point of such a field as result of pinch-effect.

"The Photometry of Flares."

Izv. Krym. Astrofiz. Obser, v 25 (~~in press~~). 1961

From comparison of H_{α} -light curves and curves showing the run of height and areas, author concluded that increase of intensity at the base of flares outruns the growth of area and height. The appearance of flare in corona is examined.

S/035/62/000/005/050/098
A055/A101

AUTHOR: Shaposhnikova, Ye. F.

TITLE: Photometry of flares on the limb of the Sun

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 5, 1962, 54,
abstract 5A392 ("Izv. Krymsk. astrofiz. observ.", 1961, 25, 122 -
133, English summary)

TEXT: The author reproduces the results of the intensity measurements in
H α of the limb flares, already examined in an earlier article (RZhAstr., 1961,
5A355). The comparison of the flare development curves (as regards intensity,
height and area) reveals that the intensity of the base of the flare is the first
to begin to increase, the height and area of the flare beginning to grow some-
what later. There are 11 references. ✓

Author's summary

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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